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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY REPORT

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY Poland

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Bielany, Milosna, and Goclaw Airfields

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- 1. The military airfield at Bielany covers an area of 3 x 2.5 km but has no runways. Barracks for the flying personnel are alongside the airfield. A school for military training in light aircraft is located here, and airmen undergoing military training wear pale-blue capbands to distinguish them from the ordinary airmen, who wear black capbands.
- 2. A small civilian airfield is located at Milosna. Training, which takes place only from May to September, is divided into a theoretical and practical glider course in the first year and a powered-aircraft course in the second year. From 40 to 60 candidates are selected by the Aviation League and trained by military and civilian instructors.
- The Goclaw civilian airfield belongs to the Warsaw Club of the Aviation League, and is used for advanced training of pilots who have completed the glider and powered-aircraft courses at Milosna. It has an area 2.5 x 2.5 km, with no runways. Two hangars, one of which is always full, can house about 50 sports type aircraft; a third hangar is under construction. The airfield is guarded by troops. Training takes place from May to September, 30 boys in each of two courses being trained simultaneously. Candidates are under the age for military service, and are incorporated into the Air Force when they attain the age. Training consists of practice flights, flights in gliders started by winches or towed by aircraft, and parachute jumping. The following planes were observed on the airfield:
  - a. Po-2 "Kukuryznik" single-engine biplanes.
  - b. "Szpak" Polish single-engine tourist aircraft with closed cockpit for three persons, two seats in front and one in back. It is a low-wing monoplane, and has an air-cooled 120 HP engine with four cylinders in line. The wing span is about 20 meters. The plane's speed is 180 km/hr; it uses 76 octane gasoline. These aircraft, built at Mielec, were commissioned at the end of 1949.
  - c. Other aircraft of Polish manufacture, very similar to the "Szpak" but of greater speed. Their defect is that they require a long run before becoming airborne. In wartime they can be used for liaison.
  - d. "Pegaz" Polish aircraft. This plane first appeared on Air Force Day on 6 September 1949. It has twin fuselages, an engine in the rear, and a

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pusher propeller. It is a very stable single-scator aircraft with a speed of about 100 km/hr. Without the engine, this aircraft can also fly as a glider.

- e. "Kaczka" Polish single-senter glider. It appeared for the first time on Air Force Day in 1949.
- f. A "blind trainer" aircraft. It arrived at Goclaw at the end of 1950.

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